

# The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1855.

NO. 25.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,**  
Licentiate of the College of Physicians,  
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons,  
Fellow of the University of Oxford,  
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,  
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of  
Dublin, Ireland.  
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-  
cine in Canada East and Canada West.  
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practi-  
tioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies  
wherever situated."  
Will be found (unless when absent on professional  
business).  
At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,  
NEWMARKET.  
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 15-39

**DR. BURNIE,**  
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,  
HOLLAND LANDING.  
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

**WALTER B. GEMIE, M. D.,**  
Licentiate of the  
MEDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST,  
AURORA, (MACHELL'S CORNERS.)  
Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

**Charles Sibbald,**  
LAND INSURANCE, AND  
GENERAL AGENT,  
Broker and Commission Merchant,  
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,  
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-  
ertson, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,  
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Roe,  
Esq., Newmarket.  
Newmarket, May 17, 1851. 15-11

**T. BOTSFORD,**  
Saddler, Harness and  
TRUNK MAKER,  
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,  
NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43y1

**SETH ASHTON,**  
General Auctioneer  
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can  
make application either personally or by letter,  
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket,  
Newmarket, May 4, 1851. 6m13

**R. MOORE,**  
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.  
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE  
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,  
TORONTO.  
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

**R. C. McMULLEN,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,  
Land, General Commission, Division Court  
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker, &c., Secretary and  
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.  
Commissioner and Auctioneer.  
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

**JOHN R. JONES,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in  
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.  
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge  
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

**Messrs. FORD & GROVER,**  
ELECTRIC PHYSICIANS,  
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,  
of their own compound, adapted to the various  
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which  
we live. Also, the  
Celebrated American Oil,  
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,  
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,  
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general  
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt  
attention to all who may favor us with a call.  
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.  
Newmarket, April 7th, 1851. 15-9

**Newmarket Iron Foundry.**  
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for  
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-  
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,  
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles  
usually required in his line of business.  
(A number of SUGAR KETTLES,  
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1851. 15-1

**J. SUTTON,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-  
paired to order, and Warranted.  
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the  
Business.  
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 15-32

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,  
KEPT BY  
**THOMAS MOSIER.**

GOOD Sheds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-  
modation.  
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 15-1

**SAMUEL MACHELL,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
FOR KING AND WHITCHURCH,  
AURORA—MACHELL'S CORNERS.

GOOD Sheds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-  
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FOR KING AND WHITCHURCH,  
AURORA—MACHELL'S CORNERS.

## POETRY.

### The Sailor Boy's Farewell.

Wait, wait ye winds till I repeat  
A parting signal to the fleet  
Whose station is at home;  
Then wait the sea boy's simple prayer,  
And let it oft be whispered there  
While in far climates I roam.

Farewell to Father—reverend bulk,  
In spite of metal, spite of bulk,  
Soon may his cable slip;  
Yet while the parting tear is moist,  
The flag of gratitude I'll hoist,  
In duty of the ship.

Farewell to Mother, first-class sho,  
Who launched me on life's stormy sea,  
And begged me fore and aft;  
May providence her tribulation spare  
And keep her hull in good repair,  
To tow the smaller craft.

Farewell to Susan lovely yacht,  
But whether she'll be manned or not,  
I cannot now foresee;  
May some good ship a tender prove,  
Well found in stores of truth and love,  
And take her under tow.

Farewell to George the jolly boat,  
And all the little craft afloat,  
In home's delightful bay;  
When they arrive at sailing age,  
May wisdom give the weather gauge,  
And guide them on their way.

## LITERATURE.

### Mr. Pepper's Wife.

HOW HE MET HER UP.

"Mrs. Pepper, I labor under the impres-  
sion that it is high time that you were getting  
breakfast. As my former housekeeper under-  
stood all my wishes with regard to these things  
I found it unnecessary to give any orders re-  
specting them; but with you it is different. As  
you have never got a meal in this house, of  
course you know nothing of the regulations of  
the household."

"In the first place you will make a fire in  
the kitchen, put on the kettle, &c.; then you  
will make a fire in here. That done, you will  
cook the breakfast and bring it in here, as I  
have always been accustomed to taking mine  
in bed, and do not consider it necessary to  
depart from the custom on your account; but  
should you prefer it, you can eat yours in the  
kitchen, as it is perfectly immaterial to me."

"This occurred the morning after Mrs. Pepp-  
er went to housekeeping. Mrs. Pepper was  
a sensible woman—she made no reply to Mr.  
Pepper's commands; but as soon as her toilet  
was finished, she left the room, and sitting  
down in the kitchen she thus ruminated:  
"Make the kitchen fire! Yes, I'll do that.  
Then make a fire in the bedroom! I'll see to  
that two. Then take the breakfast to my  
bedside! Just see if I do!" And then Mrs.  
Pepper sat and thought deeply for a few min-  
utes, when apparently having arrived at a sat-  
isfactory conclusion, she proceeded to business.

Having got a nice fire kindled in the kit-  
chen, she carried some coal into Mr. P.'s apart-  
ment and filled up his stove, having first ascer-  
tained that there was not a spark of fire in it.  
The duty performed, she next prepared the  
breakfast, of which she partook with a  
great relish; and after matters and things were  
all set to rights in the kitchen, she went down  
town on a shopping excursion.

Meanwhile Mr. Pepper began to grow  
impatient. He "labored under the impres-  
sion" that the atmosphere of his room did not  
grow warm very fast, and he began to feel un-  
pleasantly hungry. Peeping out from behind  
the bed-curtains he saw how affairs were with  
regard to the stove. Something like a suspi-  
cion of the real state of things began to draw  
upon his mind. He listened for a few min-  
utes, but all was still about the house.

Hastily dressing himself he proceeded to  
investigate the affair. He soon comprehended  
the whole of it, and was very wrathful at  
first; but he comforted himself with the re-  
flection that he had the power to punish  
Mrs. P., and he felt bound to do it too. Af-  
ter some search he found the remains of the  
breakfast of which he partook with a gusto,  
and then sat down to wait for Mrs. P. She  
was a long time in coming and he had ample  
time to nurse his wrath. While sitting there  
he thus soliloquized:

"That ever I Philander Pepper, should be  
so treated, and by a woman, too, is not to be  
believed. I can't believe it, no, nor I won't  
either. But she shan't escape that's certain,  
if she should my reputation for dignity would  
be forever gone! For haven't I told Solomon  
Sumption all along how I was going to make  
my wife stand round, and how I was going to  
make her get up and make the fire every  
morning, and let me lie abed, and how I was  
going to shut her up, and feed her on bread  
and water, if she dared to say she wouldn't do  
it?"

"A cosy little arrangement, Mr. Pepper,"  
said a soft voice behind him.  
Mr. P. started up, and there stood Mrs.  
P. right behind his chair, laughing just as  
hard as she could. Mr. Pepper put on severe  
looks.

"Sit down in that chair madam," he said  
pointing to the one he had just vacated "while  
I have a little conversation with you."  
"Now I shall be pleased to know why you  
did not obey my orders this morning, and  
where you have been all the forenoon?"

"Where I have been this forenoon, Mr.  
Pepper, I have not the least objection to tell  
you; I have purchased some lovely napkins;  
just look at them," said she, holding them up  
demurely for his inspection; "only paid a  
dollar apiece for them—extremely cheap, don't  
you think so?" she added.

Mr. Pepper was astonished; how she dared  
to turn the conversation in this way was a  
mystery to him. Suddenly his bottled wrath  
broke loose. Turning fiercely upon her he  
said:—  
"Betsey Jane, you disgust me; you seem

to make very light of this matter, but it is  
more serious than you imagine, as you will find  
to your cost presently. If you do not imme-  
diately beg my pardon in a submissive manner,  
I shall exert my authority to bring you to a pro-  
per sense of your misconduct, by imprisoning  
you in one of the chambers until you are will-  
ing to compromise strict attention to my  
wishes."

At the close of this very eloquent and dig-  
nified speech, Mr. Pepper drew himself up to  
his full height, and stationed himself before  
Mrs. P., ready to receive expressions of sor-  
row and penitence; he had no doubt that she  
would fall down at his feet and say—  
"Dear Philander, won't you please forgive  
me this time, and I'll never do so no more!"

And he was going to say, "Betsey Jane,  
you'd better not; but instead of doing all  
this what do you think she said! she laughed  
right in his face!"

Mr. Pepper was awful wrathful. He spoke  
up in the voice of thunder and said:

"Mrs. Pepper walk right up stairs this very  
minute, and don't let the grass grow under  
your feet while you are going neither. You  
have begun your antics in good season, Mrs.  
Pepper, but I'll have you know that it won't  
pay to continue them any length of time with  
me, Mrs. Pepper. Again I command you to  
walk up stairs."

"Well, really Mr. P., it is not all necessary  
for you to speak so loud—I am not so deaf as  
all that comes to; but as for walking up stairs  
I have not the least objection to doing so, if  
you will wait until I have recovered from my  
fatigue; but I can't think of doing so before."

"But you must, Mrs. P."

"Then all I've got to say is this, you'll  
have to carry me, for I won't walk!"

Mr. P. looked at his wife for a moment  
with the greatest astonishment; but as she  
began to laugh at him again, he thought to  
himself—

"She thinks I won't do it, and hopes to get  
off in that way; but it won't do, up stairs she's  
got to go, if I do have to carry her so  
here goes," and taking the form of his lady in  
his arms, he soon had the satisfaction of seeing  
her safely lodged in her prison, and carefully  
locking her in, he stationed a little red-headed  
youth on the front door steps to attend to  
callers and also see that Mrs. P. did not  
escape; and then he betook himself to a restau-  
rant for his dinner, and after despatching that,  
he hurried off to his office, and was soon en-  
grossed in business.

About the middle of the afternoon, our  
young sentinel rushed into the office never  
stopping to take breath:

"Mr. Pepper had better run home just as  
fast as you can, for that woman what's shut up  
is making an awful racket, and she be tear-  
ing around there, and rattling things the dis-  
tressing kind, and if she beant splitting up  
something or other than I don't know what  
splitting be!"

Without waiting to hear more, Mr. P.  
seized his hat, and hurried off home in a most  
undignified pace.

Opening the hall door, he stole up stairs as  
carefully as possible, and applying his eyes to  
the keyhole, he beheld a sight which made him  
fairly boil with rage.

Mrs. P. sitting in front of the fireplace  
reading his love-letters. The one she was en-  
gaged in perusing at that particular moment,  
was from a miss Polly Primrose, who it ap-  
peared had once looked favorably on the suit  
of Mr. Pepper; but a more dashing lover ap-  
pearing on the scene, Miss Polly sent him a let-  
ter of dismissal, promising her undying friend-  
ship and accompanying the same with a lock of  
her hair, and some walnut meats.

But it was not the love letter alone that  
made Mr. P. so outrageous. He had been  
collecting a great many curiosities in his ram-  
bles, which he had deposited in a cupboard in  
the very room where he had confined Mrs. P.,  
and she had got at them.

She had split up an elegant writing desk  
with his Indian battle-axe, in order to have a  
fire, as the day was rather chilly. In one  
corner of the fire-place was Mr. P.'s best  
beaver hat filled with love letters.

On a small table, close to Mrs. P., was a  
flat China dish, filled with bear's oil in which  
she had sunk Mr. P.'s best ear-rings, and fired  
one end of it, it afforded her sufficient light  
for her labors—for Mr. P. had closed the  
blinds for the better security of the culprit.

On some coals in front of the fire, was Mr.  
P.'s silver christening bowl, in which Mrs. P.  
was popping corn, which she ever and anon  
stirred with the fiddle-bow, meanwhile, occa-  
sionally punching up the fire with the fiddle,  
for Mr. P. had, with commendable foresight,  
removed the shovel and tongs.

Mr. P. condescended to peep through the  
key-hole, until he had obtained a pretty cor-  
rect idea of what was going on within. Never  
was a Pepper so fired as he. He shook  
the door, it was surely fastened within, and  
resisted all his efforts to open it. He order-  
ed Mrs. Pepper to open or take the conse-  
quences; but as she did not open it, it is to be  
presumed she preferred the consequences. Mr.  
Pepper dashed down stairs like a madman.

"I must put a stop to this," he thought,  
"or I shall not have a rag of clothes to my  
back."

Procuring a ladder he began to mount to  
the bed-room; but Mrs. P. was not to be  
taken so easily. She saw that he had  
left the door unlocked, for she had examined  
it as soon as he had left; but she had no idea  
of letting him have the benefit of her fire;  
so hastily seizing several bottles of cologne,  
she threw the contents upon the fire, and in a  
few minutes had the satisfaction of seeing it  
entirely extinguished. That duty performed  
she left the apartment, and locked the door,  
she stationed herself in a convenient position  
to hear everything that transpired within.

In a few moments Mr. P. was safe in the  
apartment, and as soon as he had closed the  
window, he stood bold upright in the middle of

the room, and said in a deep voice—  
"Jezebel come forth!"

No answer.

"Jade do you think to escape?"

Mr. P. begins to feel uneasy, and hastily  
begins to search the room, but had not pro-  
ceeded far when he hears a slight titter some-  
where in the vicinity of the door. He list-  
ens a moment and it is repeated. Daring to  
the door, he attempted to open it, but  
finds himself a prisoner. There is one more  
chance, he thinks and runs to the window; but  
alas for Mr. Pepper, his wife has removed  
the ladder, and he cannot escape.

He sits down on a chair and looks ruefully  
around him, and presently he arises and picks  
up a few fragments of a letter which is lying  
on the carpet, and finds it is from Polly  
Primrose. He wonders what she has done  
with the lock of hair.

At this moment his eye falls upon his da-  
guerroutype, which is lying on the table before  
him—mechanically taking it up he opens it,  
and sees—what? nothing but his own face.  
All the rest of him being rubbed off, and ar-  
round his lovely phiz the missing curls, and the  
walnuts are carefully stowed away in the cor-  
ner of the case. Mr. P. fairly blubbered  
aloud.

Good! thought Mrs. P., when you find  
your level, I'll let you out and not till then.  
A little wholesome advice will do you good,  
and I'm prepared to administer it.

How long Mrs. Pepper kept her liege lord  
in duress vile deponent saith not, and as to  
what passeth between them when he was re-  
leased from captivity we are not any better  
informed, but of this we are sure, Mr. Pepp-  
er might have been seen a morning or two  
afterwards, to put his head into the bedroom,  
and heard say, in a meek manner—  
"Betsey Jane, I've made the kitchen fire,  
and put on the tea kettle won't you please  
tear up and get the breakfast?"

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

### Further by the Canada.

Lord Raglan was buried on the 3d of July,  
with all the pomp which circumstances permit-  
ted.

There are rumours that Pelissier is about to  
be superseded.

Since the repulse of the 18th June, the Allies  
have been strengthening their advances against  
the Malakoff; and Pelissier's latest despatch  
dated July 4, says his works are progressing  
satisfactorily.

General Simpson telegraphed on the 4th that  
there was nothing new since his last accounts.  
The main facts have been already stated of  
the unsuccessful attack upon Sebastopol on the  
18th of June. The papers per the "Canada"  
contain further details, including the despatch of  
Pelissier.

It is stated that General Magran's French  
division, on the way to attack the fort on the  
extreme right, by the Careening Harbour,  
commenced the attack prematurely, and before  
the other divisions had taken their ground.—  
Magran fell mortally wounded, and his division  
being thrown into disorder, the Russians turned  
their concentrated fire upon the next division  
as it came up under Gen. Brunet and shattered  
it badly. Brunet also fell. Orders were then  
given to withdraw the troops into the trenches,  
although Gen. Autemerie had meantime reach-  
ed the Malakoff tower. The retreat was ef-  
fected with good order, but with great loss.

When Lord Raglan saw the defeat of the  
first French division, he hastily ordered an at-  
tack on the Redan, to effect a diversion in fa-  
vor of the French, although it was previously  
intended that the British should not attack un-  
til the French should have captured the Mala-  
koff, inasmuch as the Malakoff's guns quite  
commanded the Redan. So far as civilians at a  
distance could judge, Lord Raglan's order  
was a great error for the British storming party,  
not being sufficiently strong to carry the works,  
was repulsed with much slaughter. A curious  
incident is, that Gen. Eyre, with two thousand  
troops, penetrated into the suburbs of Sebasto-  
pol itself, and held possession of the houses  
in one street for seventeen hours; but being  
totally unsupported he retired at nightfall.—  
The inference is that had the assault been gen-  
eral, or systematically planned, the city would  
have fallen, or at least its first line of defence  
might have been carried.

French letters of June 25th say, that the  
army was in full confidence. The approaches  
were pushing forward to the Malakoff Tower,  
and a French battery of thirty guns was nearly  
completed, in front of the Careening Bay, to  
keep off the Russian ships, their fire having  
caused much loss on the 18th.

Vienna papers say that Gortschakoff had sent  
for 24,000 more men, as he had reinforced  
Liprandi's army with another division.

The Turks and Sardinians, under Omar  
Pasha and General Marimora, have made ex-  
cursions to the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya,  
without meeting resistance.

Numerous works of art captured from the  
Kerch museum and from Gen. Wrangel's pri-  
vate collection, are on the way to Paris.

Mr. Stow, the commissioner sent by the  
London "Times" to the Crimea, to adminis-  
ter the balance of the hospital fund, fell sick  
from over exertion, "routine" excluded him  
from the very hospitals he was aiding. He  
was carried in a scorching sun to the church  
at Balaklava, where he died a victim of official  
inhumanity.

The Turco-British contingent force, now  
numbering 16,000 men is in camp near Domus-  
daro.

A despatch from Berlin, dated Sajay 4th,  
states that the town of Nystadt, at the entrance  
of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and  
destroyed.

Russian accounts, under date June 10,  
say the allied flotilla of 180 guns fired for  
eight hours against the batteries at the mouth  
of the Neva, without effect, and then with-  
drew to Seakar Island.

JUNE 20.—The allies made a decent on  
Kotka Island, destroyed the telegraph, and  
burnt the government stores.

JUNE 21.—Some of the allied steamers  
took soundings in Nystadt Roads, while oth-  
ers fired some hours on Port Revel without  
doing any material injury.

JUNE 22 AND 23.—Occasional shots were  
exchanged between gunboats employed in  
shore and the Royal batteries.

JULY 5.—The bulk of the allied squadron  
was off Cronstadt.

## ENGLAND.

The business before Parliament was not  
of an important nature.

Messrs. Roebuck and Duncombe had asked  
for a committee of inquiry into the alleged  
brutal conduct of the police at the Hyde  
Park demonstration against the Sunday trad-  
ing bill, but were refused.

On Friday night Mr. Milner Gibson asked  
the Government for an explanation as to  
Lord John Russell's recent conduct at Vienna,  
in stating, among other things, that Great  
Britain never contemplated a restoration of  
Poland and Hungary. Messrs. Cobden, Roebuck  
on Disraeli all attacked Lord John, af-  
ter which the matter was dropped.

Sir P. Peel was to move previous ques-  
tion against Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure.  
Lord Elgin it is said will be appointed  
Post-master General.

The magnificent iron paddle-wheel steam-  
ship Porcia, of 3,000 tons, and 1,000 horse-  
power, was launched in the Clyde on the 3rd  
of July. She will be ready to take her  
place on the Cunard line in October next.

## FRANCE.

On the 5th of July the Legislature vot-  
ed the loan of 750,000,000 francs. In ad-  
dition to this loan, an increase of taxation is  
proposed namely, one-third increase of  
duty on all spirits; ten percent on railway  
passengers and goods; and a new war  
"decimo" of indirect taxation, it is expect-  
ed will produce seventy millions of francs  
per annum.

The Emperor's speech has been variously  
commented on, but on the whole is regarded  
favourably. The hit at Austria is consid-  
ered as well merited. It is reported that the  
Austrian Minister has asked for an explana-  
tion.

## SPAIN.

A despatch via Marseilles, dated July 5,  
states that a rising had taken place in Ca-  
talonia. The difficulty is, nominally respect-  
ing the rate of wages. Two manufactur-  
ers had been assassinated at Barcelona.—  
The National Guard refused to march, and  
the Captain General had shut himself up in  
the citadel, with a few faithful troops, whence  
he sent mediators to the insurgents, who  
received them with shouts of "Vive Espar-  
tero."

A Madrid telegraph despatch of the 5th  
says that the insurgents still held Barcelona.  
Accounts from Perpignan mentioned the  
defeat of the Carlist leader.

The outbreak at present seems more like  
a riot than an insurrection.

The correspondent of the London Times  
says the Spanish Minister at Paris had a  
long interview with the Emperor on the  
state of Spain, and Napoleon had expressed  
a determination to prevent any attempt to  
unseat Queen Isabella.

The Spanish government is loud in its  
praise of Napoleon, and contrasts his exer-  
tion in the cause of order with Louis Phi-  
lippe's duplicity. Various indications show  
that Napoleon is manufacturing political cap-  
ital in Spain.

## ITALY.

In Sardinia much depression of feeling ex-  
ists on account of the mortality that has befallen  
the Sardinian troops in the Crimea. Turkey  
appoints a resident Minister to Sardinia.

The Neapolitan government is reported to  
have sanctioned the erection of a hospital for  
convalescents of the allied army at the Baths  
of Ischia; but this seems questionable.

## Arrival of the Capricieuse.

Historians of Canada will note the event  
of yesterday among the memorable points of  
the annals of this country. Since the con-  
quest, ninety-six years ago, no French ves-  
sel of war has cast anchor under the battle-  
ments of Quebec, and certainly never was  
any received with more enthusiasm than was  
the Capricieuse which arrived here shortly  
before seven o'clock last evening, after a  
passage of nine days from Sydney, C. B.

This long expected vessel having passed  
the telegraph stations during Thursday night,  
we only heard of her approach by the steam-  
er Saguenay which arrived but a couple of  
hours before the Corvete herself. Three  
members of the Administration left this on  
Monday in the steamer Admiral to meet the  
Capricieuse and accompany her Commander  
to port. They went as far as the Brandy  
Pots, and being unable to learn any tidings  
of her progress, returned to town during  
Thursday night. The surprise occasioned  
by her appearance was, therefore, the great-  
er, yet despite this, and the unfavorable state  
of the weather (for we had heavy thunder  
showers during the whole afternoon.) Dur-  
ham Terrace, the wharves, and every avail-  
able spot from which a sight of the Corvete  
could be had, were thronged with spectators.  
The steamer Advance towed the Capricieuse  
up from Bic, and as the latter vessel passed  
the shipping in harbor, they saluted the  
French flag by lowering their ensigns.—  
Upon coming to anchor the Corvete hoisted  
the British ensign at the fore, and the Union  
Jack at the mizzen, and fired 21 guns. This  
salute was duly acknowledged by the artil-  
lery from Durham Terrace, and the tricolor  
of France floated from the Citadel flagstaff.  
Vociferous cheers were given by the crowds  
from the Terrace, and wharves, and every  
where the greatest gratification was mani-  
fested. His Worship the Mayor and some

members of the Corporation speedily board-  
ed the vessel, and waited upon the Comman-  
dor, who, we learn, will land at the Queen's  
Wharf shortly before noon to-day. It is his  
intention immediately thereafter to call at  
Government House, and, we understand, His  
Excellency the Governor General will come  
down in state to receive him. This landing  
has been seized upon as appropriate for the  
presentation of the address adopted at the  
late public meeting; the citizens are, there-  
fore requested by the Mayor to meet for that  
purpose on the Queen's Wharf at half past  
eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The Capricieuse draws too much water to  
permit of her going to Montreal; it is, how-  
ever, we believe, the desire of Mons. De  
Belveze to make a general tour of the Prov-  
ince so as to become acquainted with its trade  
and resources.—Quebec Chronicle, 14th.

PHILOPONA.—A correspondent of the  
Tauton Gazette writes from Berlin the follow-  
ing account of this game as practiced  
among the Germans:—Here when a couple  
exchange philopona, the object of each is  
not mainly to be the first to pronounce the  
common word at their next meeting, but with  
the exchange, the sport has but begun. The  
after object of each is to draw the other into  
accepting some favor, and if that is done, the  
word philopona is spoken of as a forfeit re-  
quired. To illustrate it by example. A and  
B engaged philopona at a party; and a  
few days after B calls upon A at his or her  
house. A, instead of waiting to be asked in  
enters just before the invitation is given; if  
offered a chair, takes a seat upon the sofa; if  
B passes the butter to A at the tea table,  
A takes cheese instead, an so on—always tak-  
ing care to accept nothing, but in a quiet  
way endeavoring to force the other party in-  
to acceptance of some offer on his own side.  
If at that visit either is successful, he imme-  
diately says "Philopona, but if both should  
always be on the guard, the thing may pass on  
to a late occasion.—English Paper.



How is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, July 27th, 1855.

### Newmarket Steam Grist Mill.

Last week we promised, if time would permit, to give our readers a few general ideas regarding the capacity and power of Dr. Ford's new Steam Grist Mill, now about completed, which he has been erecting in this place, and although we have not room to enter into particulars, we shall offer a few general observations, from which the public may draw their own inference. On entering the Mill the first thing that presents itself to view is the admirably arranged flue, on which are erected four of Butler's Patent Burr-Stones, manufactured by Weston, Cogswell & Co., of Buffalo—each capable of grinding ten bushels per hour; and when the Mill is running under ordinary speed, these stones make 400 revolutions per minute. The flue and the whole gearing connected therewith, only occupy a space of 10 by 20 feet, which, when the power and capacity of the Mill is taken into consideration, gives a very good idea of the general compactness of the whole machinery. Within three or four feet of the flue is erected one of Kinnaman's Patent Flour Packers—capable of holding at any one time 150 barrels of flour, which can be packed while the Mill is in full operation or at leisure. In this story the Custom Bolting Chest is situated, containing two iron truss-reels 18 feet long and 30 inches in diameter. These reels are covered with extra heavy Dutch anchor Bolting Cloth—the best now in use, and is certainly of a description far superior to anything we have ever seen used in any mill before. In this story, too, and within a few feet of the door, is erected a large hopper, into which is emptied all the wheat delivered—whether for merchant or custom work; and from here it is taken by elevators to the Smut Machine, after passing which it is conveyed to the Merchant or Custom Garsers. The principle part of the machinery is in this story, and is all got up on an improved plan, with iron and wooden cogs working together—thereby causing the gearing to run with greater ease, and far less noise, than if the whole was iron. Where a large amount of power is transmitted, the iron cogs have been highly polished, which necessarily prevents the wear of the wooden wheels and causes less friction. The castings were all received from the establishment of Mr. R. T. Butrick, of Lockport, N. Y., who cast them after the drafts of Dr. Ford's Engineer and Millwright, Mr. L. M. Wright.

We shall now pass to the second story. Here are erected two Merchant Garners—capable of holding 345 bushels each; and two Custom Garners that will hold between 40 and 50 bushels each. In this story we find the Merchant Bolting Chest, with a full set of four iron truss-reels. These reels are of the same size and covered with the same material, as those spoken of above. There is also a reel in connection with this bolt so arranged, that it acts as a duster, and cleans out any particles of Flour, that may be remaining after passing the other reels. In passing through this story one fact worthy of remark presents itself—and it will also apply to the story below—it is so well arranged, that the Miller can go all around the whole machinery of the Mill when in full operation without any personal danger; or work at any part of it that may become out of order, with the greatest ease.

We now pass to the third story. Here is Denner's Patent Smut Machine, manufactured in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This is one of the latest improved kind and is said to be capable of thoroughly cleaning from 100 to 110 bushels per hour. Here also is the Duster, from which the Bran is conveyed to spacious receptacles in the second story. As we before remarked, all the wheat passing through the Smut Machine is conveyed up from the first story by means of elevators, which necessarily save a great deal of manual labor. In this story are four elevators; one for elevating wheat to the Smut Machine or for storing; one for raising flour to the Packer; one for carrying meal from the stone to the hopper-boy; and one for elevating bran from the Merchant Bolting Chest to the Duster. The hopper-boy in this story is capable of holding about 100 bushels; and the Elevator is so well arranged for working the elevators, that the least possible room is occupied.

We next descended down to the engine room. Here we found a very pretty little engine, manufactured by Mr. R. T. Butrick, of Lockport, N. Y.—the ordinary power of which is 60 horse, but is capable of being run up to 100. The cylinder is 14 1/2 inches with port-holes on an improved principle, which enables the engine to work with greater power than any common kind now in use. The instantaneous regulator, or Butrick's Governor valve is another improvement worthy of remark. By the means of this valve, it is impossible to crowd more than a given quantity of steam upon the piston rod at once, and by the slightest movement of a small lever, all the steam may be shut off instantaneously. The Boilers are said to be amply sufficient to make all the steam necessary for driving the engine to its highest speed. This Mill is estimated to cost about \$16,000.

Mr. L. M. Wright, the Engineer and Millwright, is a mechanic of the first order and has succeeded in erecting here a perfect model

mill. Mr. Wright was engaged for a length of time with Capt. Bigelow, Chief Engineer of the Essex Company, Lawrence, Massachusetts; and as a scientific and practical man he stands as high as any in the United States. When we take into consideration the fact that all the iron machinery was made on the other side of the lines, and that the order was given months before it was required, and that after it was put together, worked with the most perfect harmony, we then have some little idea of the capabilities of Mr. Wright. Although practically not much acquainted with machinery; yet from the observations we have heard made by really scientific men we are led to believe that this Mill has not its equal North of Toronto. And should the Mill come up to the expectations of its builder, by grinding 200 barrels in twenty-four hours, Mr. Wright will have almost justified himself in Upper Canada. Independent of his mechanical or scientific capabilities, he is also a perfect gentleman; for during his stay amongst us, his conduct has been affable and courteous, and a civil answer has ever been given to the numerous questions that have been from time to time propounded regarding any matter with which he was acquainted.

Dr. Ford has also engaged an individual who is very highly spoken of about Buffalo, as a Miller—Mr. Wiesbraide, a native of France; and judging from the observations we have heard Millers make regarding the manner in which he has dressed the stones, he will fully meet the expectations of Dr. Ford. On and after Tuesday next, the Mill is expected to be in full operation.

In conclusion, we wish our worthy townsman, Dr. Ford, who has succeeded in erecting a first class Mill in this place every success.

### Will it be Wise to Dissolve the Union if we could?

Under the above caption the editor of the *Oshawa Freeman* has written a very singular article, for he certainly assumes a position we never anticipated would be taken by him. In answering the above question, he says—"We think not! The securing of Representation by population will effect all that we desire, and fix our triumph permanently." Yes; but according to the terms of the Union this can never be secured. If the Union should be continued for ten years to come—and meanwhile Upper Canada increase to nearly double the population of Lower Canada, we can only have the same number of Representatives. If an increase in the representation should be made in Upper Canada as a matter of justice; our neighbors east will demand an equal increase as a means of safety. The editor of the *Freeman* continues—"Upper Canada is destined to wield a far mightier influence than L. Canada, and could we effect a separation to-morrow, it would be unwise to do so," and the urges as a reason for non-separation that the most enterprising and intelligent of their population would be compelled to immigrate westward. Now if Upper Canada is "destined to wield a far mightier influence" than our L. Canada neighbors, why remain tied to them? Why be continually fettered in our onward march, by an ignorant, unenterprising, and priest-ridden people? This part of the Province now pays by far the largest proportion of the revenue; and what will it be ten years hence? In Upper Canada public improvements are made by a direct tax upon the locality benefited; while in the Lower Province, if a macadamized road is built—a Court House erected—a jury paid,—or anything of this kind, a draft is made upon the revenue. They remind one of the Horse-leach, continually crying "Give, give!" and are never satisfied.

What is the result of the Union at the present time? Why, the sustaining in office of one of the most corrupt Administrations that ever held the reins of power under our Responsible system. During the past Session, so far as Upper Canada was concerned, they were defeated on several occasions; but backed almost unanimously by the priest party of the Lower Province, they still retain a hold upon the "loaves and fishes"; and we now find part of its leading members in the mother-country, no doubt making the best of their short-lived power, to obtain a competency. Could we obtain "representation by population?" we might live to outgrow the evils now complained of; but this will ever be refused by the people of Lower Canada, as a means of safety. Besides a large proportion of the measures adopted for one part of the Province, cannot and do not apply to the other; why, therefore, take up the time of the whole, at six dollars a day to each member, in Legislating for a part? The union of late years at least has proven a curse to Upper Canada; and instrumental in fastening upon us a state church for all future time, by enabling ministers to carry their commutation scheme! In the consummation of this most nefarious act, the principles of a large proportion of the people of this part of the Province were treacherously betrayed into the hands of the enemies of voluntaries. This is but a foretaste of what may be anticipated, should the union be continued, for the conduct of the past forebears the result of the future in a clear and unmistakable manner. In order to prevent jacobite politicians from selling "unusually early birthrights for a mess of pottage," that our contemporary talks of, we must get rid of a people that are ever willing to sacrifice principle and yield subservient tools to the will and mandate of the clergy. There interest are not our interests; and any Government that will squander and lavish the revenue of Upper Canada upon the

Lower Province, can always obtain a working majority from that quarter.

Since writing the above the *Examiner* for this week has come to hand, from which we take the following:

"Was not the question of a settlement of the representation before the country in 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853? In 1849 only two Lower Canada members adopted the *Banner* principle—in 1852-3, the vote (Brown's motion) was one Lower Canadian year in a house where 72 were present; while last May (Macdonald's proposition) every member for Canada East went strong in the negative."

England leaves the whole question to the Assembly; and with 65 nays from below and our divisions here, we have no more hope of carrying representation by population than of changing the course of the St. Lawrence. And even if it could, would not a flying Government, a perambulating Legislature, the party-roving of the French, their incomprehensible laws, language, saints' days, manners, customs, and despotic state-religion, be an eternal barrier to a real Union, saying nothing of the absurdity of a local Government 1600 miles long?

We have neither room nor time to enter farther into the discussion of the question this week, but we promise to advert to the subject again in a future issue.

### A Little Hint.

Although not in the habit of finding fault with any arrangement heretofore made in the running of the Passenger Trains on the Northern Railroad, we are in a measure compelled to call the attention of the Superintendent to an inconvenience which is being severely felt in Newmarket, Sharon, Queensville, Pine Orchard and all the country lying east, by not allowing the Express Train to call at this Station on its downward trip at least. Passengers going East from this whole district find on their arrival in Newmarket that they must either engage a private conveyance to the Holland Landing, or take this morning train to Toronto and remain until evening—thus losing one day—in order to meet the through line of steamers for Oswego. Going North the inconvenience is not so great, because passengers from this Station can take the Mixed Train to some place where the Express now stops, and thereby reach Collingwood by that Train.

Besides the merely local benefit it would confer to have the Express make a stoppage at this Station, the improvements now being made in Newmarket and vicinity by the building of Mills, Foundries, Potteries, and Machine Shops, together with the fact that nearly all our Merchants for miles around make regular trips to New York and other eastern cities for goods, &c., it must necessarily tend to increase the business of the place and thereby attract a large number of speculators, merchants and visitors. Therefore the evil complained of is not merely an imaginative one—but a reality; and from the known character of the Superintendent, we are led to believe on considering the matter, he will yield to the request of the people, in this particular. A stoppage of from one to two minutes at most would be all sufficient, and the time could easily be made up between almost any two stations on the line.

In making these remarks we do not wish to be considered as dictating, but merely as expressing the feelings and sentiments of the people of this community. From the commencement of the running of the Express this inconvenience is being gradually felt more and more; and although frequently requested to call attention to the fact, we have remained silent until the present in order to see if a change would not be made without making any allusion to the matter on our part. We hope the Superintendent will yield to the request of the people of this neighborhood, and allow the Train to stop during the remainder of the season.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

It is our wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

### Chronicles of Theophanes.

#### CHAPTER IV.

#### Continued.

15 And it came to pass that when the people had thus declared in favor of Theophanes, that the wrath and indignation of Lobelia was kindled against him, and he quickly departed from the temple.

16 And some hath said that he vowed that these things should not be so, and wrote an epistle unto his kinsman, in the land of Whittby, saying unto him to "bide his time," that Theophanes would yet be driven from the Temple, notwithstanding the voice of the people; and that he should reign in his stead.

17 Now it so happened that the "men of trust" had on the garments of a "little brief authority," and the law had given unto them great power.

18 And it was not meet that they should even have called the people together; for they might have said unto Theophanes, "Go," and he would have gone, and to a kinsman "come," and he might have come, and all would have been well, and truth and justice would then have prevailed.

19 For Theophanes would then have taken up his "Household gods," and in peace departed from among them.

20 But as the "men of trust" came forth from the people and received all their power therefrom, they said we will counsel with them in this matter.

21 And the people, with one accord, made known their desires that Theophanes should bear rule among them, as a pedagogue, for the next year, (says Samuel and one other) as hath been written.

22 For it came to pass hereafter that one William, a man of trust that dwelteth in the city of Queensville, came into the temple and saw the order therein, and heard the doctrines that Theophanes preached unto his disciples, and William was pleased therewith.

23 And William said unto him, If thou wilt lead this people, and take up thy abode with us as a pedagogue, we will give unto thee 18 score talents of silver.

24 But Theophanes said unto him, nay, reply I for "I will fulfill all the sayings of my covenant here, though no parchment book bind me," perchance, the reward thou offerest me far exceedeth that of which I am at present the partaker."

25 For Jacob had taught Theophanes that his "yea" should be yea and his "nay" nay with the children of men. And William went on his way, and Theophanes continued his sayings to his disciples.

26 Now some, for an excuse unto themselves, have desired to gain say to the truth of this matter; but Elijah, the son of Levi, sat on the right hand of Theophanes, and heard all the sayings of William and will testify to the truthfulness thereof.

27 For Theophanes revealed the sayings of William unto Lobelia and one of the "men of trust"; and why did they not deal fairly by him and say unto him, "our desires are unto our kinsman, and thou mayst depart from among us."

28 But the hour in which Theophanes was to be offered up as a sacrifice on the altar of "Famously Ignorance," had not yet come.

29 And Theophanes having firm faith in the covenant which he verily believed the "men of trust" had made with him through the people, said within himself, "now will I go to and prepare all things for the winter that approacheth and another year."

30 And he dug his muscles and cast them into a pit, yea, he bought provender for his kine, and of the "flesh of swine" he laid by a store; and he cast up the earth about his dwelling, forsooth that "Jack," the king of frosts, might not enter therein.

31 And he dug a plot of ground for more muscles, and as he bended beneath the yoke of his plow, he laughed within their sleeves; and he said, "hail! ye may dig and delve, but another, even our kinsman, shall sow and reap and put the muscles that the ground shall bring forth whereof he now diggeth."

32 For thus it hath been ordained from the beginning, and how they counselled together to bring it to pass will be written hereafter.

By a Friend to THEOPHANES.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Dear Sir,—I have carefully perused the reply of "Vindex" contained in your issue of the 6th inst., and regret very much that I have not met with an opponent more worthy of the name which he assumes. I say "assume"; for as the word which translated means "an avenger of wrongs"—a "redresser of grievances"—an "assessor of liberty," the person styling himself such ought certainly to show that grievances exist, which I, in my former letter, did not deny. This "Vindex" has not done; in fact, I doubt whether he ever read the School Act to which he refers. He asserts that our Grammar School Act allows those schools to be filled up, "as they are at present," with little children scarcely knowing their alphabet. So far from this being the law in the case, it is the very reverse. Children, under this Act, are not admissible to the Grammar School until they can read, write, and have sound knowledge of grammar and geography. He also shows his ignorance of the Common School Act in stating that the Separate School Bill connects church and state by giving government assistance to any five individuals, to inculcate religious dogmas in the minds of their children. I now inform the "redresser of grievances" that there is no such law on the statute book,—no such bill was ever hurried through the House after half the members had gone home.

Again, Vindex shows his ignorance, in saying that one of the principle defects of the system lies in a direct waste of the School Fund in paying salaries. &c. Now, Mr. Editor, not one farthing of the school fund can be applied to any other purpose than the payment of Teachers' salaries. It is quite plain that this would be "redresser of grievances" is one of those eternal croakers who always seeing a mountain in a mole-hill. The assertion of his being "deeply interested in the cause of education," is all a sham. I take it for granted, that any person deeply interested in any subject, would make themselves acquainted therewith: Vindex rails against the School Act in three particulars, in all of which I have proved him to be incorrect.

It does not require much of the prophetic spirit to show that this "redresser of grievances," although not strictly coming under the term "salaried functionary," has an eye to the loaves and fishes. He asserts that "none more firmly believes that our country's prosperity and greatness depends altogether on the time, talent and money which is devoted to the subject," than he does. In fact, his letter at once stamps him as one of those third class pedagogues, who, hardly able to maintain their position as such, on account of the progressive spirit of the times, are desirous of changing our whole system of School Legislation, without a cause. He acknowledges that our present system is of great advantage to us, and yet he wishes to put back the educational clock of our country fifty years, by recommending us to the system of School Commissioners, or to one not so good. Many of your readers, Mr. Editor, bless God for the change which was made in taking the educational interests of our country out of the hands of men who were as well, if not better, fitted to be intrusted with the care of public business, than the parties to whom Vindex would now give the management of our Schools.

"Our Municipal Authorities," he says, "are just as capable of carrying out the provisions of that Act, as any other Parliamentary Act." I now ask, does he suppose that the School Commissioners who were in office some 10 or 12 years since, were not as capable of carrying out the then School Act, as the Municipal authorities of carrying out the provisions of the present Act? and yet the system under those Commissioners was most absurd. Not that the law was so very defective; but that the men appointed to carry the law into effect were more ignorant than the unfortunate class of Teachers whom they placed over the educational interests of the country; and yet Vindex would, forsooth, have for examiners of Teachers the Municipal Councillors of Canada! Said I not most truly, that it would be vesting the management in Tom, Dick and Harry? What is the use in talking of "men of tried principle, good judgment, and capabilities?" I doubt very much if, in all Upper Canada, Vindex can point out fifty Councillors, who can take out a first-class License; while the great majority of them could not take a third-class one! How then can those men be fitted to take charge of the mental training of the youth of our country? Nor are they to blame in the matter; for the system of education in their days (Vindex's system) was such, that they were unable, when boys, to acquire an education. Where then is the insult to every Councillor in Upper Canada? Instead of answering my argument, Vindex gives vent to his vituperative indignation (I believe) that he "cannot believe that such sentiment ever could come from a man born on Canadian soil." (I take this opportunity to assure my learned friend that Canada is my birth place.) Indeed, all through his letters, instead of proving himself to be what he assumes, he has been following a phantom—a sort of *Ignis Fatuus*. He supposes me to be one of the favored few who receive pay, and therefore (according to his ideas) must of necessity be a log-roller. Here, again, Vindex is wrong; I

have never held a situation as a "salaried functionary"; but like Cincinnatus of old, follow the plow.

I have fully established the charge I brought against Vindex in my last, of being desirous of favoring the imperable system of our former schools; I therefore hope that in his next, he will be able to bring some arguments to prove why we ought to change our present system. No use of asserting that it ought to be done unless he can prove that the system he recommends will better our schools or increase the facilities for giving our children a good education.

I now leave Vindex to ruminate; and may probably be heard from again should he come forth as the "redresser of grievances," or "assessor of Liberty!"

Consistently signing myself

PROGRESSION.

Near Whitechurch, July 17th, 1855.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

#### The Baltic Fleet.

OFF CROONSTADT, June 25.—The Blenheim and Exmouth, and two gun-boats, which left the fleet on the 16th to reconnoitre the mouth of the river Narva, returned on the 19th. "The heavy firing I mentioned having heard when I closed my last letter proceeded from them. At the river's mouth they found a small fort, which opened fire upon them, but which they soon silenced, by dismounting two of the guns and throwing a few 12lb. rockets into it. The Exmouth was not touched, but the Blenheim received two shots, one in the main-top and the other in the mizen-topmast head, a splinter from which, falling on deck, slightly wounded Captain Seale, R. N. One round shot glanced off the bow of the gunboat *Shrop*, and another made a dint in her side and then fell into the water. "There is a large village on the left bank of the river full of soldiers, but a sand-bank which runs across the entrance makes it so shallow that only gunboats could cross it. The town of Narva is eight miles up the river, is strongly fortified, and full of troops. About 8 p. m. (19th) the *Majestic* hoisted sight, and was recalled from watching Croonstad.

The infernal machines, which were last year looked upon as myths, have turned out to be realities, even over almost every yard of ground over which the first division of the fleet is anchored. Two struck the *Merlin* and one the *Firefly* when we were here last time, and one exploded under the *Vulture* to day just as she was anchoring, and another as she was swinging to her cable. The first was rather a severe shock, smashing everything in the galleys, and throwing the 68 lb. shot out of the racks, but doing no further damage. "The enemy has not been idle while we were away.—Another two-decker has completed her rigging, and show an enormous red funnel, but whether she has engines or not is doubtful, for no smoke has been seen to come out of it. "The gun-boats have been increased in number from 15 to 21, another two-decker has been added to the line of hulks along the three-fathom bank, to protect the northern entrance, and the orthien batteries along the coast have been completed, and look very great. As soon as we anchor the gun-boats got up steam, and continued for two or three hours carrying men from the town to the hulks, from which it appears they are always kept fully manned.

The "Monitor" announces that Gen. Polissier has addressed the following despatch to the Minister of War:—

"Crimea, July 3, 4 p. m.—The last duties have just been paid to Lord Raglan by the two armies, with all the pomp circumstance permitted."

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—The "Daily News" says it is understood that the Emperor of the French has written a letter to Lady Raglan, in which more than ordinary feeling is displayed.

#### Dinner to J. C. Aikins, Esq., M. P. P.

On Friday last, J. C. Aikins, Esq., M. P. P., for the County of Peel, was entertained at a Public Dinner in the town of Brampton, by his constituents. The entertainment was given in a large tent erected on the flats in the upper part of the town. The morning was wet and disagreeable, but notwithstanding that little inconvenience, not fewer than 220 persons sat down to dinner. Four tables were arranged in parallel lines inside the tent, and at the upper end of these sat the Chairman, Alexander McLaren, Esq., of Cheltenham, the representative of Peel on his right; and the other guests of the day, among whom were Dr. Frazer, M. P. P., G. Brown, Esq., M. P. P., W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., M. P. P., J. Hartman, Esq., M. P. P., S. B. Freeman, Esq., M. P. P., W. McDougall, Esq., Mr. Mackinnon of the Hamilton *Banner*, &c., &c. A telegraph communication from Dr. Rolph was read, stating inability to attend. The Sandhill Brass Band, and the Brampton Band, sat *vis-a-vis* on each side of the tent, and enlivened the meeting to the best of their practical ability. The dinner was furnished by Mr. Weir, and well served up, and ample justice was done to it by the Company, and being conducted on the cold water principle, all the post-prandial effusions were given in sobriety, and the enthusiasm, which at times was great, was therefore not the result of alcoholic stimulants. Around the tent were several mottoes, such as "British Connection," "Canada is our home," "Success to the Allies," "Agriculture and Commerce."

The dinner having been disposed of, the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts. "The Queen, the Army and Navy," and the Governor General, which were received with great enthusiasm. The Member for the County was then proposed, and Mr. Aikins replied in a speech of great length, giving a brief account of his Parliamentary career and the reasons for the votes he had given on certain measures. He was listened to with much interest and was frequently applauded. The next sentiment—"The Members of the opposition in the House of Assembly," was spoken to by Mr. Brown. He went at some length into the nature of the opposition which had been given to the various measures brought up in the last Legislature, and contended that while the opposition had many difficulties to encounter, there was no use crying for the dissolution of the Union, as a panacea for these ills. He was convinced that it was short-sighted policy to advocate such a course, as all the difficulties we had to contend against could be removed by representation by population. Mr. Freeman spoke shortly to the same sentiment, and justified the course he had pursued in joining the ranks of the opposition. Mr. Hartman spoke at considerable length to the

sentiment, "Civil and Religious Liberty." He expressed his concurrence in nearly all that had been stated by Mr. Brown, but gave it as his own individual opinion that a dissolution of the Union was absolutely necessary in order to get justice done to Upper Canada. He had no doubt the question was surrounded with difficulty, but it was now important that it should be discussed. He believed with Mr. Brown, that representation by population would remove many of the evils complained of, but contended that a dissolution of the Union could not more easily be obtained than representation by population. Mr. Brown replied briefly, but energetically, to some of Mr. Hartman's remarks. He said he never would be a party to any litigation for a dissolution of the Union until every other remedy had failed. Representation by population would be obtained, and at no distant day. If the electors of Upper Canada would but respect themselves and act firmly, all they desired would soon be obtained; and to his friends who were troubled with doubts he would only say—"put a stout heart to a stout brood." Dr. Frazer, of Welland, briefly addressed the assembly, and stated distinctly that he went for a repeal of the Union; and that his constituents were in favor of it, as the only remedy they could have for the evils at present existing. Mr. McDougall spoke to the next sentiment—"The Agricultural and Commercial interests of Canada." He too, like Dr. Frazer and Mr. Hartman, expressed himself strongly in favor of a "repeal of the Union." He urged the propriety of a meeting or convention of Reformers, in order to produce some better organization in the Reform party than at present existed. The sentiment—"The Reform Press of Canada," was briefly spoken to by Mr. McKinnon of the Hamilton *Reform Banner*. A vote of thanks was then given to the Ladies, to the Committee of Management, to the Purveyor for the occasion, and Ghormann, for the able way in which he had discharged the duties of the chair. The assembly then separated.—*Colonist*.

### Special Telegraph to the New Era.

By Grand Trunk Line to Newmarket.

### Arrival of the Atlantic

New York, July 24, 1855.

The *Atlantic* arrived at 10 a. m.; she left Liverpool on the 14th inst. There is a Ministerial crisis in England owing to Lord John Russell's shuffling explanations of the Vienna Conference proceedings. Sebastopol was bombarded for two days without effect.

Additional formidable works were being erected by the Allies against the Malakoff and Redan; and the Russians were raising equally strong works behind their defence.

Despatches were received at Liverpool at the moment of the sailing of the "Atlantic," which stated that Lord John Russell had resigned.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

Another general assault is not far off.—90,000 men are employed on the works of the attack. The Russians, in addition to other defenses, are throwing up a star fort behind the Redan. The Cholera was decreasing, and the health of the Allied Army was satisfactory.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 7th inst., but effected nothing.

Advices from Kars state that the Russian demonstration against that place has been repulsed. Other accounts, on the contrary, state that the Russians had taken the field; and that the Turks had evacuated Kars and fallen back on Egeroun.

Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, is again reported dead.

The Allied Fleet continued cruising and destroying exposed property on the coast of the White Sea.

The port of Exchang has been placed in a good state of defence. A new battery of 60 guns has been erected.

The British ship "Antelope" had bombarded and destroyed the town of Odiknow.

The Spanish insurrection is suppressed. Queen Victoria's visit to France is fixed for August 7th.

A new Austrian Circular is spoken of, intended as Buol's reply to Napoleon's Manifesto, and defending the conduct of Austria towards the Western Powers.

The Foreign ships in Port had succeeded in clearing their cargoes before the blockade; among which were several American vessels. The blockade is now strictly enforced.

### ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

There are rumours in the papers of a dangerous insurrection in the Russian Siberian Regiments. A change in the Russian Ministry is also reported.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 13, Richardson, Spence & Co's circular says that during the week their had been increased demand for Flour and Wheat. Indian Corn has again declined 4s. 6d. per quarter. Western Canal flour quoted at 38s. a 39s. Consols closed at 81; and American securities firmer.

### Arrival of the Star of the West.

New York, July 25, 1855.

The steamer *Star of the West* arrived here about 4.30 this a. m. She left Punta Arenas on the morning of the 16th with 363 passengers, and \$100,000 in specie. The "Star of the West" left in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, the British steam frigate "Buzzard."

Our dates from California, are two weeks later than by previous glyces.

The Indians in the North-western part of the State have again become hostile, and have killed ten whites and to Chinaman.

The thriving village of Angell's Camp, in Calaveras County, had been destroyed by fire on June 24th.

The steamer *America* from San Francisco for Crescent City, with two or three Companies of Troops for Puget's Sound, was burned. No lives lost. Freight for Crescent City safely landed. Mining news was encouraging.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to June 22nd. The *Mine* bill had passed both houses of the Legislature, on June 6th.

The Los Angeles Star of June 17, gives an account of a Naval battle off San Diego, on June 13, between a Russian frigate and a French corvette.

The former challenged the latter, on which the Captain of the latter, whose name is said to have been Capt. Breche, seeing no hope of escape, and rather than strike his flag and see most of his crew cut to pieces, jumped down into the magazine and blew his ship and all on board to eternity. She was called *Egloff*, mounted 32 guns, and had a complement of 820 men. The Russian frigate came into San Diego, disabled, with 63 men killed and 120 wounded; she is a 74, mounted 83 guns, and carried 600 men. Her name is the *Wilhelmina*. The "Southern Californian" announced the whole of this story false, and that it has been trumped up at San Diego.

Col. Kinny and his party had not arrived at Nicaragua.

Crops in Sacramento Valley had been entirely consumed by grasshoppers, fruits vegetables and grain being swept away as if by fire. The country was swarmed with insects.



THE NEW ERA.  
Newmarket, Friday, July 27th, 1855.  
LOCAL MATTER.

We again remind those interested that the Examination of the scholars in the Common School, Prospect Street, takes place this day, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m.

The Examination of School Teachers for this District takes place on Tuesday next, the 31st inst., at the Grand Hotel, Newmarket. Exercises commence at 9 o'clock a.m.

Our new townman, Mr. T. McPherson, has now got his Foundry in full blast, and is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, on the shortest notice. See advertisement.

A laborer employed on the Northern Railroad between the Landing and Bradford, was killed on Friday last. He is supposed to have been lying upon the track asleep, and was unobserved until too late to stop the train. Several of our exchanges have given the name as JOHN CAYNE.

We are glad to learn that Mr. E. J. Doan, and associates, who left Sharon early this Spring for California, have arrived at their destination in good health and spirits, and found immediate employment. We have had the personal letter lately received from him by Mr. J. Doan, Doan, and as it is generally confined to business matters we are unable to make an extract that would be of general interest.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**  
NEW YORK MARKETS.  
New York, July 26.  
Flour is 1s. a 2s. lower. Sales 4,000 lbs. at \$7 50 a \$7 75 for common to straight Saco, and \$8 a \$7 75 for mixed to choice western. Canadian 2s. lower; sales 500 lbs. at \$8 a \$10 25.

GRAIN.—Wheat lower; sales 2,000 bushels of Southern at \$1 75 a \$1 80. Rye dull at \$1 15. Corn firm, fair demand. Sales 4,000 bushels at 90c a 91c. Oats dull at 58c a 61c. for state and western.

**TORONTO MARKETS.**  
Toronto, July 26, 1855.  
Considering the harvest operations now going on, the market is well supplied. Flour was sold to-day at from 40s a 47s 6d. What is still on the decline, medium samples only brought 7s 6d., but a first rate article commands 8s 6d. a 8s 9d. New Potatoes 5s per bushel. Hay \$20 per ton old and \$15 for new. Other articles stand at former quotations.

**NEWMARKET MARKETS.**  
Newmarket, July 27th, 1855.  
We have no change to note in our markets, except a slight decline in Wheat. Everything else remains as last quoted. New Hay is selling at \$10 and \$12 according to quality.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
NEWMARKET  
County Grammar School!  
The Summer Term will commence on Monday, August 13th, of which day a general attendance of Pupils is expected.  
S. ARTHUR MARLING, B. A. Principal.  
Newmarket, July 27th, 1855. 4w25

**NEW FOUNDRY,**  
NEWMARKET.  
The Subscriber having lately established an Iron Foundry in this place, is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, either in Casting any kind of  
Machinery for Mill Gearing,  
Or putting up Steam Engines, on the shortest notice.

**STEAM ENGINES.**  
And all manner of Millwright Work, done to order. Cash paid for old Iron.  
THOS. McPHERSON.  
Newmarket, July 25, 1855. 4f-25

**To Carpenters and Millwrights,**  
WANTED, a number of Carpenters and Millwrights, to whom constant employment will be given.  
THOS. McPHERSON.  
Newmarket, July 25, 1855. 4f-25

**Sale of Real Estate.**  
BY order of the Executors, will be sold on reasonable terms, the Estate of the late PETER SIKUTER, composed of the South East Quarter of Lot No. 25, in the 3rd concession of the Township of King, comprising  
**FIFTY ACRES**  
Of excellent Land—35 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A never failing stream runs across the Lot.  
Terms Liberal—only one-fourth of the purchase money required down.

**TITLE INDISPUTABLE.**  
For particulars apply to THOMAS L. HICKCOCK, east side of Yonge St. Lot No. 85, or to Jacob Wells, Aurora. If by letter address (post-paid) to Aurora P.O. This Farm is situated within 3 miles of the Aurora Station.  
Yonge Street, July 27, 1855. 4f-25

**CAUTION!**  
THE public are hereby cautioned against trusting to my wife, Eds Jane Dennis, on my account, as I will not be answerable for the same—she having left my bed and board without either cause or provocation.  
JAMES DENNIS.  
Newmarket, July 27, 1855. 3w25

**F. F. Passmore, P. L. B.**  
Office—Yonge Street,  
**HOLLAND LANDING.**  
Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 4w-1y

**STOLEN.**  
FROM the premises of the Undersigned, on the night of the 10th inst., a very fine  
**BEARSKIN ROBE.**  
(Two skins sewn together, lined and trimmed with a pair of Boots, two Coats, a Hat and a Hatter's Case. Any person giving information that will lead to the conviction of the thief, or the recovery of the property, will be suitably rewarded.  
N. ALLAN GAMBLE.  
Yonge Street, July 18th, 1855. 4w24

**Wanted Immediately,**  
An Office, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. None need apply unless satisfaction can be given as to character, &c., and not less than 16 years of age.

**WANTED.**  
A Smart active Lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Bookbinding Business. Apply to the subscriber at Blacksmithing.  
J. S. WILKIN.  
Blacksmithing, July 18, 1855. 4f-24

**TOWNSHIP NOTICE.**  
THE municipality of the Township of Whitechurch will meet at the Court Room, Newmarket, on  
**Tuesday, the 7th day of August next.**  
At the hour of 10 of the clock a.m., when application by petition, for levying local school rates, &c., must be made. And all parties interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.  
J. W. COLLINS,  
Town Clerk, Whitechurch.  
Newmarket, July 17th, 1855.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of  
**IRON TURNING AND DRILLING.**  
On the shortest notice. Also Wood Turning of every description. All kinds Threshing Machine work done with neatness and dispatch. A large quantity of  
**Wagon and Buggy Hubs,**  
On hand, for sale. Wagon-makers would do well to call and see them.  
**WANTED.**—A good Wood Turner; also, an Apprentice.  
GEORGE LLOYD.  
Aurora, July 19, 1855. 4f-24

**FOUND,**  
A ROLL OF LEATHER,  
ON Yonge Street, about the 1st of March, which the owner can have by paying charges. Apply to the undersigned, on Lot No. 90, West side of Yonge Street.  
PATRICK McDERMOT.  
July 18th, 1855. 4w21

**Bricks! Bricks!**  
THE Subscriber has now on hand several thousands of BRICKS, ready for sale, at his kiln, Newmarket. Cheap for cash.  
GEORGE DOTINWATTE.  
Newmarket, July 19, 1855. 3w21

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Stratford Post Office  
July 1st, 1855.  
Anderson John  
Anderson Elizabeth  
Brooks J.  
Brooks Hiram  
Blothem Henry  
Boyd James  
Baker David  
Ratfield James  
Bullinger Daniel  
Baker Emanuel  
Cuthill Isaac  
Caster John  
Cook Joseph  
Caster Philip  
James W. Car 2  
Downs George 2  
Dobson Maria  
Dobson Edwin  
Davis John  
Emory Jacob  
Feaster William  
Ferguson William  
Fay Thomas  
Forsyth William  
Foulton John  
Graham Andrew  
Graham John  
Griffin Mrs Sarah  
Gamble David  
Grant John  
Harrison Christopher  
Hutchison J.  
Harrison George  
Hastings Adam  
Johnson Vincent  
Johnson Jacob  
Jones Mr.  
Joseph Johnson  
Jordan James  
Keruan Michael  
Kestor John  
Lewis Richard 2  
Lowrey Sarah  
Loft Charlotte 2  
Locks William  
Louches John  
Lewis Thomas  
Miller Jacob M  
Macklen John  
Manning William  
Milken Milken  
Miller Jacob jr 2  
Mayor John  
Miller Betsy E  
Miller Elijah  
Noble Peter  
Parker John  
Pilling A  
Palmer Thomas  
Parson William  
Ratcliffe William  
Rush Peter  
Sizs Jacob  
Smith W G  
Stoek George  
Smith Mr  
Shanks Daniel  
Selby William 2  
Silvester Mr  
Tazee Ann  
Vanhorn Abraham  
Vanant James  
Vainwright James  
Welsh William jr  
Edward Wheeler, Postmaster.

**"Information for the People."**  
THE Subscribers having already disposed of the principal part of their Spring Goods, now offer the balance to their customers in Town and Country at the following prices:  
Straw Bonnets from 7 1/2d.  
Parasols " 10 "  
Muslin Dresses of 8 yards 3s 9d and 5s.  
Muslin de Laines 7 1/2d and 9d per yard.  
Black Gilette Silk Caps 17s 6d.  
Printed Cashmere Shawls from 5s  
Silk Hange Shawls 10s  
Do do do Salin Checked, 17 6d  
Filled Paisley Scarf do 35s.  
Prints, fast colors, in  
**Splendid Styles.**  
American Factory Cottons, low, either by the yard or piece. All other Goods at  
**CORRESPONDING PRICES.**  
J. & W. COWAN,  
No. 3, Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street,  
4 doors North of Adelaide-st.  
1y50 Toronto.

**STRAYED.**  
Came upon the premises of the subscriber, about the last of May, an old Black Horse, switch tail. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.  
CHAS. BARTROP.  
Holland Landing, July 11, 1855. 4f-23

**Notice!**  
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are forbidden trusting or harboring George McCarty or David McCarty, or any other person on my account, as I will not be answerable.  
DAVIS McCARTY.  
North Gwillimbury, July 10, 1855. 3w23

**Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods!**  
Protection from Lightning.  
HAVING been appointed by Messrs. Wilson, P. Piper and Co. manufacturers of Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods of Toronto, as Agents for the sale of the said Rods, the subscriber is now prepared to put up the same on the shortest notice, and at less than Toronto prices.  
Orders left at this Office, or addressed to the subscriber, Markham Village, will receive prompt attention.  
Markham, July 6, 1855. 4f-22

**Mrs. Warner's School**  
WILL Re-open on the 7th of August next, in which she will be assisted by her Sister.  
**TERMS PER QUARTER:**  
Pupils under Eight years . . . £0 10 0  
Upwards . . . . . 0 15 0  
Music . . . . . 1 10 0  
Singing . . . . . 1 10 0  
Boarding, including Music and Tuition, . . . 8 15 0  
Exclusive of Music, . . . . . 7 10 0  
Main Street, Newmarket, July 9, 1855. 4w22

**William Taylor,**  
**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.**  
CHAS. BARTROP, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office.  
Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 4f-21

**HARBISON HOUSE, SHARON.**  
LEFT BY  
**James H. Willson.**  
THIS Establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good stable and stabling.  
Sharon, June 14, 1855. 4f-19

**Just Received,**  
FRESH Young Hens and other TEAS, fresh GROCERIES of every kind, and a fresh supply of the  
**"PRAIRIE BLOSSOM"**  
Brand of Honey-Dew Tobacco, 1s 3d per lb.  
**Thomas Brown & Co.,**  
Grocers and Dealers in Wines, &c.,  
47 Yonge Street, Third House North of King Street.  
Toronto, May 26, 1855. 4f-22

**For Sale.**  
A TAVERN STAND IN AURORA, BELONGING to the Estate of the late JAMES BOSANCO, now occupied by David McLeod, comprising One Third of an Acre of Land, with the  
**Tavern, Driving House, &c.**  
Thereon. The House is well fitted up and commodious, with extensive Driving House, Stabling, &c., and is elegantly situated for business.  
1st Term Liberal. 4f-23  
Apply to ALICE BOSANCO, Administratrix, or to  
W. MOSLEY,  
Land Agent, Concessioner, &c.  
Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 4f-21

**Sale of Eligible**  
**Building Lots in Newmarket.**  
THE subscriber is instructed by the Assignees to dispose of (by private sale) all the remaining unsold Village Lots, on the Estate of W. A. Clark, in the above village.  
For particulars apply to the subscriber, at his Office, Western Assurance Buildings, Colborne Street, Toronto.  
1st Term Liberal. 4f-23  
JAMES YOUNG,  
Agent for the Estate.  
Toronto, June 26th, 1855. 4f-21

**R. H. SMITH,**  
**NEWMARKET.**  
IMPORTED direct from the  
**British and American Manufacturers,**  
Which, for extent and variety, is not equalled North of Toronto. Among which will be found a full assortment of  
**DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,**  
Cottons, Linens, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doakings, Gloves and Hosiery.  
**BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.**  
Of the latest New York Style, for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.  
**HATS AND CAPS,**  
Of the most fashionable make.  
**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
Adapted to the season—manufactured by experienced workmen from the best materials. Clothes made to order, in all the different styles now worn, and in all cases a perfect fit is warranted, or no sale.  
**MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.**  
This Department, under the superintendence of an experienced Milliner, will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crapes, Tulle, Dress and Fancy Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Straws, Mantillas, Capes, &c. Millinery made to order in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

**CARPETING.**  
A variety of handsome patterns and extremely low in price.  
**Rochester Tools,**  
Flint's and Rowland's Mill and Mulley Saws, circular teeth cross cut saws, Carpenters Boring Machines, Blacksmiths' Drills, American cut Nails, Carriage Springs, Bar Iron, Steel, &c.  
**TEAS AND GROCERIES.**  
Fine flavored, fresh, and fragrant TEAS, decidedly the best article for the money to be found in the neighborhood. Try the Half-Dollar Tea, and you are sure to be pleased.  
Willow Ware, Paper Hangings, Patent Seythes, and Sashes, Cotton Yarn, and Carpet Warp.  
In fact the assortment is so complete that all can be suited with something. Call and examine the Goods, see the prices and judge for yourselves.  
ROBERT H. SMITH.  
Newmarket, June 22, 1855. 4f-20

**MRS. E. M. HALL.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that she intends to carry on the Millinery and Dress Making in all its branches. Mrs. E. M. H. will be found at the rooms formerly occupied by the Malloys, in Sullivan's House.  
4f-20

**Horses for Sale!**  
SEVERAL superior HORSES for sale on the most reasonable terms. These are adapted for carriage, saddle, or general Farm Purposes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at the Mansion House.  
C. P. REID.  
Sharon, June 5, 1855. 4f-18

**NEW YORK GOODS!**  
**JUST RECEIVED DIRECT,**  
A CHOICE lot of TEAS, of superior quality, which are highly spoken of by those who have given them a trial.  
**TOBACCOS,**  
Of various brands and qualities, unequalled.  
**SUGAR, CHOCOLATE,**  
Golden Syrup, Oils, Paints, Fancy Goods, Paper Hangings, Window-Blinds, Fur, Wool, Leghorn, Tuscan and  
**PANAMA HATS,**  
Cloth Caps, Satchels, Water-Proof Bags, the New York FASHIONABLE HAT, and a large assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses and Boys'  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
Together with a general Assortment of American HARDWARE, Carpenters' and Framers'

**TOOLS!**  
From the most celebrated manufactory in Massachusetts; all of which are offered at the lowest cash prices—even below Toronto prices.  
D. SUTHERLAND.  
Newmarket, June 14, 1855. 4f-19

**William Taylor,**  
**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.**  
CHAS. BARTROP, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office.  
Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 4f-21

**For Sale.**  
In the Township of North Gwillimbury, Lot No. 6, in the 7th Con., comprising 100 Acres—about 35 of which are cleared and under good cultivation. A good House and Barn and other conveniences, are already erected on the premises.  
For Particulars apply to Geo. Warr, Lot No. 3, in the con. of said Township, or to the subscriber at Kettleby, King.  
ALEXANDER BRODIE.  
Kettleby, June 28th, 1855. 4f-21

**New Boot and Shoe Shop,**  
Main Street, nearly opposite the Telegraph Office, NEWMARKET.  
THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Shop in Newmarket, and is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, in Making or Repairing  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
And he trusts, by strict attention to business, together with the quality of his work, to receive a share of public support.  
JACOB RHINEHART.  
Newmarket, June 8, 1855. 4f-19

**H. CHANTLER & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**British and American Drugs,**  
CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, &c.,  
**Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared**  
**LESLEY'S OLD STAND, KING-ST.**  
Toronto, June 13th, 1855. 4f-19

**WOOL! WOOL!**  
THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for CASIL, for WOOL, delivered at the Newmarket Station.  
J. W. MARSDEN.  
Newmarket, June 1, 1855. 4f-17

**Hotel to Let!**  
**IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.**  
TO LET, in Newmarket, that extensive and well-known house, the  
**RAILROAD HOTEL.**  
With every accommodation for a respectable business. The House is new and well arranged; is in a good situation, and commands an excellent business. Apply by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor, on the premises.  
JAMES FORSYTH.  
June 6th, 1855. 18-1f

**W. MOSLEY,**  
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,  
Commissioner for the Queen's Bench,  
Office on Yonge Street.  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 4f-17

**Land for Sale.**  
FOR Sale, in the Township of North Gwillimbury, Lot No. 6, in the 7th Con., comprising 100 Acres—about 35 of which are cleared and under good cultivation. A good House and Barn and other conveniences, are already erected on the premises.  
For Particulars apply to Geo. Warr, Lot No. 3, in the con. of said Township, or to the subscriber at Kettleby, King.  
ALEXANDER BRODIE.  
Kettleby, June 28th, 1855. 4f-21

**FOR SALE,**  
By Private Contract,  
A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the Township of East Gwillimbury, containing  
**FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,**  
Being composed of the South-West Quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fifth Concession of said Township, with from 15 to 20 acres cleared; also, a new Frame House—a new Farm Barn and Sheds—a young Orchard,—and a good Well and Pump. There is a large quantity of Fine Timber on the Farm, and is situated near three saw mills. The place is well fenced and under good cultivation. For further particulars and to treat for the purchase, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.  
JESSE BOAKS.  
East Gwillimbury, June 13th, 1855.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public, that they have leased the  
**CARPENTER'S SHOP,**  
Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Bosanko, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend to the  
**Carpenter and Joiners' Work,**  
In all its Branches, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
WITTY & HARVEY,  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 4f-17

**IMPORTANT**  
**To Farmers and Horse-keepers.**  
**MR. THOMAS BAKER,**  
VETERINARY SURGEON,  
WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Holland Landing and its vicinity, that having commenced the practice of his Profession, he is prepared to treat all diseases to which the Horse and other domestic animals are liable.  
**HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES,**  
constantly on hand and for sale, warranted genuine, carefully prepared; and guaranteed fully to answer the purpose for which they are recommended.—Fungative, Diuretic, Tonic, Aststringent and Cordial Balls, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, kept ready prepared, and can be procured either by personal application to the subscriber, or of O. Lloyd, Chemist and Druggist, Holland Landing.  
N. B.—The subscriber can be consulted weekly, at the following places:  
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Orders left at any of the above Hotels punctually attended to. Good Stabling and Loose Boxes.—Horses left in charge will receive the best attention.  
THOMAS BAKER.  
Holland Landing, May 11, 1855. 4f-14

**SPRING**  
**And Summer Goods.**  
THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well-assorted stock of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
Selected for the season, which is now open for inspection. Among which will be found Silk, Straw and Tussar Hats, Straw Bonnets, Shawls, Parasols, Gloves, Sewed Muslin and Ribbons, Hosiery, Prints, Gingham, DeLanes, Crapes, Cashmere, Silk, Persian Cloth, and other Fancy articles for Ladies' Dress. Flowers and Ribbons, Cottons, Drilling, Derry, Checkings, Linen and Shetlings, Draper and Dawk, Table-cloths, Towels, Towels, Doakings, Sateens, Coatings, Vestings, Broadcloth and clothing.  
**Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,**  
China and Glassware, Paints, Oils, Window Glass and Putty, Plaster and Galt. Also, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies and Children's  
**BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.**  
All the above articles have been purchased on the best of terms, and will be sold at prices that must give satisfaction.  
E. HUGES.  
Newmarket, May 3rd, 1855. 4f-12

**SPRING GOODS!**  
JUST Received, and now Open for inspection, a very Large and choice lot of DRY GOODS, of entirely new Styles and fabrics, consisting in part of Coburgs, Alpaca, Circassian, D'Alene, Sewed Muslin Robes, Check, Shot and Black Cloth Silk, Derry Dresses, Prints, Lace & Edging, Book, Medium, and Check Mullins, Straw and Tussan Bonnets, Ribbons, Gings and Fringes, black and colored Morcen, Damaska, Cashmere, Paisley and Ludina Shawls. Black Cloth, Cashmere, Doekling, Fancy Scotch Tweeds; Gambroons, Drills, Russell Cord, Coating, Lustro, &c., &c.  
And a large quantity of  
**FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,**  
Of Good MATERIAL and Workmanship.  
In all its branches, executed in the best style and with the least possible delay.  
To which is added a choice assortment of  
**Groceries, Crockery, China, Glassware, and Shelf Hardware.**  
All the above Stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms; and will positively be sold at the lowest prices, and on a humbugging.  
D. SUTHERLAND.  
Newmarket, March 29, 1855. 4f-8

**ANGUS McINTOSH,**  
Accountant, Broker, Conveyancer,  
GENERAL  
COMMISSION, LAND, AND  
Division Court Agent,  
16-1f HOLLAND LANDING, C. W.

**Don't Read This,**  
And then throw down the paper and forget all about it.  
**THOMAS NIXON**  
HAS now on hand a considerable amount of food for  
**MIND AND BODY.**  
That for the mind consists of choice reading matter—selected by himself with care, and is offered to the public at publishers prices.  
The food for the body, which he offers, is composed of—  
Beacon, Hams, Fish, Cheese, Dried Apples, Fruits, Teas, Coffee, Spices, &c.; all of which, having been purchased with cash, T. N. will sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.  
Give him a trial and settle the fact for yourself.  
**Do you Desire to Save Money?**  
THEN purchase your Groceries, Tobacco, China, Delft, Glass-ware, Nails, Hooks, Stationery and Patent Medicines, at  
T. NIXON'S,  
Opposite Howitt's Hotel.

**FOR SALE,**  
A VALUABLE FARM, situated in the Township of East Gwillimbury, containing  
**FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,**  
Being composed of the South-West Quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fifth Concession of said Township, with from 15 to 20 acres cleared; also, a new Frame House—a new Farm Barn and Sheds—a young Orchard,—and a good Well and Pump. There is a large quantity of Fine Timber on the Farm, and is situated near three saw mills. The place is well fenced and under good cultivation. For further particulars and to treat for the purchase, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.  
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Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Bosanko, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend to the  
**Carpenter and Joiners' Work,**  
In all its Branches, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
WITTY & HARVEY,  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 4f-17

**IMPORTANT**  
**To Farmers and Horse-keepers.**  
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WITTY & HARVEY,  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 4f-17

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber begs to inform the public, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of  
**Turning, Sawing and Planing.**  
On the shortest notice. Flooring Dressed and Matched; Sash, Doors, and Blinds made to order, with neatness and dispatch.  
GEO. LLOYD.  
Aurora, May 7, 1855. 4f-14

**CLOTHING!**  
THE Subscriber having engaged extensively in the above business, is now prepared to execute orders in all branches of the business. A large quantity of  
**Coats, Pantaloon and Vests,**  
Will be constantly kept on hand, of different sizes and qualities.  
D. SUTHERLAND.  
Water Street,  
Newmarket, March 22, 1855. 4f-7

**Notice!**  
THE Undersigned have associated themselves together as Merchants, at Sharon, this day, under the name of CHAS. DOAN & CO. Receipts will be valid for payment of Book Accounts due to CHAS. DOAN, from either Party at Sharon up to this date.  
CHARLES DOAN,  
WILLIAM DOAN.  
Sharon, May 1st, 1855. 3m13

The Subscriber would respectfully avail himself of this opportunity, to return thanks to his numerous customers, for their liberal support to himself; and trusts that, by strict attention to business, the new concern will receive a liberal patronage.  
CHAS. DOAN.  
Sharon, May 1st, 1855. 3m13

**BLACKSMITHING.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who are desirous of having work done to order, in his line of business.  
**Horse-shoeing Done**  
With neatness and dispatch. Plough and Harrows for sale, and Implements of farming made up at short notice. He hopes by punctuality and strict attention to business, to procure a share of public favour.  
T. B. WALTON.  
Aurora, May 1st, 1855. 4f-13

**Kermott, Brother & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Dye-stuffs, Spices, Rosin, Garden Seeds, &c.**  
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, Hair Oils, Essences, &c., &c.  
Newmarket, March 29, 1855. 4f-8</



